

"... dedicated to the study, appreciation, and conservation of the native flora and natural communities of Illinois."



Happy Holidays! *Ilex decidua* (Possumhaw) from my garden. This is the selection 'Council Fire' from Bon Hartline of Anna, Illinois. Unfortunately it's a favorite of marauding cedar waxwings and mine is certainly on their schedule. ✂ Henry Eilers

I've given presentations about rare plants across Illinois and beyond for many years and occasionally I would hear comments from the audience indicating they were familiar with a more common species that they would confuse with a similar, but rare one. So I delivered a [presentation](#) this year discussing rare plants and their common lookalikes that was the inspiration for the quiz in this issue (page 5). I hope you enjoy it and continue learning more about the native flora of Illinois. ✂ Chris Benda, Editor

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Message from the President



Dear INPS Community,

It has been a pleasure to serve as INPS president for the last two years. Amidst the pandemic, we persisted in our mission to promote the study, appreciation, and conservation of the native flora and natural communities of Illinois.

We had strong membership numbers and were able to hold a variety of in-person and online events. This year we had our first in-person Annual Gathering since the pandemic started and the Central Chapter is busy planning next year's AG for the last weekend of September (September 29-October 1).

Our grant program continues to be strong. We awarded 16 grants over the last two years in a mix of research and survey awards. Recipients from the 2021 grant cycle presented their findings at this year's Annual Gathering in Normal. Applications are open for 2023 research and survey grants! The deadline is January 31, 2023 and the applications can be found on our [website](#).

INPS has been chosen several times in the last few years as a recipient of memorial donations. We mourn the INPS members and friends we have lost.

Please look out for an email ballot for the next election of state governing board officers. As a reminder, renew your [membership](#) for 2023 if you have not yet done so. Thank you for being a member of INPS!

Happy botanizing!

Emily Dangremond

President INPS

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Welcome New Members

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Jackie Carey
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Axley Milton
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Libby Shafer
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Mary Blye Kramer
Jeff Lear
Nick Ludwig
Jeanne Ortega
Eleanor Schumacher
Mark Sram

Kankakee Torrent

Keith & Dena Haskin
Emily Hawker

INPS News

INPS mourns the passing of life member William "Clark" Ashby

William C. "Clark" Ashby was born in Duluth, MN on July 6, 1922 and died on November 21, 2022 in Solomons, MD at the age of 100.

Clark attended George Washington University following high school. After the war Clark was able to continue his education thanks to the GI bill. He attended the University of California at Berkeley and the University of Chicago, earning degrees in botany. Clark was a Plant Physiologist with the U.S. Forest Service in California, a Research Associate at the California Institute of Technology, and on the Botany faculty at the University of Chicago. In 1960 Clark and his wife Rhoda moved to Carbondale where they raised their family and Clark was on the Botany faculty at Southern Illinois University for 32 years. He published 60 research papers on stripmine reclamation and on the ecology of natural areas, and was named an SIU-Carbondale College of Science Outstanding Researcher.



Many of Clark's nonprofessional interests aligned with his love of botany. He liked gardening—growing flowers and vegetables and planting trees. Preserving green space and natural areas such as Lusk Creek was important to him.

See his full [obituary](#) on Legacy.com.

2023 INPS Grant Applications Deadline: January 31, 2023

Applications for INPS Research and Survey [grants](#) are due January 31, 2023. Complete details and application instructions for [Research](#) grants and [Survey](#) grants are available online.

Save the Date: INPS Annual Gathering

Hosted by the Central Chapter, the 2023 Annual Gathering is scheduled for Friday evening September 29; Saturday, September 30; and concludes on Sunday, October 1. The location will be the State House Inn in Springfield, IL. More details to follow!

Erigenia Online

All back issues of the INPS journal, *Erigenia*, are now available [online](#), as well as currently published articles.

INPS Chapter News

For information about each chapter, follow the links on our Chapters [webpage](#).

Registration Now Open: Wild Things Conference



The Wild Things 2023 Conference invites nature enthusiasts from across Illinois and beyond to learn about the flora, fauna, and natural history of the Prairie State! Join a community of volunteers, conservationists, and natural resource professionals at the 2023 Conference to celebrate the 60th Anniversary of the Illinois Nature Preserves. The conference will be held from 9AM to 6PM on Saturday, February 25 at the Donald E. Stephens Convention Center in Rosemont, IL. Registration is now open. Information is available [online](#).

Save the Date: North American Prairie Conference

The North American Prairie Conference will be held June 25 to 29, 2023 (Sunday through Thursday) at The Meadows Events & Conference Center in Altoona, Iowa, which has hosted the international event more than any other state or province (this will be the 5th time), lies in the heart of the tallgrass prairie ecosystem and once had more acres of tallgrass prairie than any other state or province. The conference will feature three keynote speakers:

- Dr. Laura Jackson, Director, University of Northern Iowa Tallgrass Prairie Center, Cedar Falls, IA
- Eric Lee-Mader, Co-Director, Pollinator Conservation, The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation, Portland, OR
- Douglas Ladd, Former Director of Conservation, The Nature Conservancy in Missouri

There will be eight symposia, 16 concurrent sessions, and 14 field trips, along with a poster session, an evening barbeque, and a long list of vendors and exhibitors. More information will be available soon on the [conference website](#).

Rare Plant Lookalike Quiz

With almost 4,000 plant species known in the state of Illinois, there is bound to be confusion when discerning between similar looking plants. Take this plant "quiz" created by Chris Benda to test your knowledge of rare plants and their common lookalikes.

1. Green trillium (*Trillium viride*) is state endangered and only occurs in Illinois and Missouri and nowhere else in the world. It looks very similar to prairie trillium (*Trillium recurvatum*), as both species have sessile flowers. What feature(s) can be used to distinguish between them?
 - a. Flower color
 - b. Sepal orientation
 - c. Presence of 3 leaves (technically called bracts)
 - d. All of the above
2. Leafy prairie clover (*Dalea foliosa*) is the only federally endangered plant species in Illinois and only occurs in Wisconsin, Illinois, Alabama, and Tennessee. What feature(s) can distinguish it from purple prairie clover (*Dalea purpurea*)?
 - a. Flower color
 - b. Stem hairiness
 - c. Number of leaflets per leaf
 - d. All of the above
3. In 1995, Oklahoma grass pink orchid (*Calopogon oklahomensis*) was newly described from Missouri and its current range includes Illinois. It was formerly lumped with grass pink orchid (*Calopogon tuberosus*). Both are state endangered in Illinois. What feature(s) can be used to distinguish between them?
 - a. Length of the grass-like leaves
 - b. Timing of the blooms
 - c. Shape of the upper lip petal
 - d. All of the above



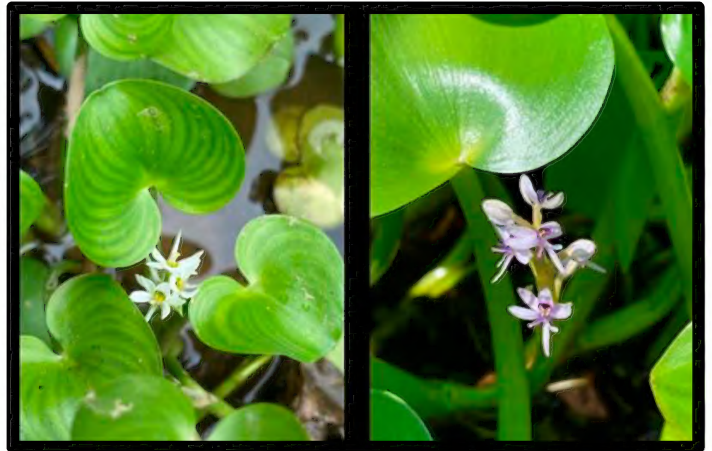
4. Sangamon phlox (*Phlox pilosa* subsp. *sangamonensis*) is an endemic subspecies that only occurs in Piatt and Sangamon counties in Illinois. What characteristic separates this state endangered subspecies from the more common and widespread downy phlox (*Phlox pilosa* subsp. *pilosa*)?

- a. Shape of the leaves
- b. Flower color
- c. General hairiness of the stems, leaves, and calyx
- d. All of the above



5. The state endangered kidney-leaf mud plantain (*Heteranthera reniformis*) is extant in Alexander and Pope counties in Illinois. Its kidney-shaped leaves are similar to Missouri mud plantain (*Heteranthera missouriensis*). They both occur in shallow water wetlands and exposed mud. How can one tell them apart?

- a. Flower color
- b. Number of stamens
- c. Fruit size
- d. All of the above



6. Wedge-leaved whitlow grass (*Draba cuneifolia*) is a state endangered species that only occurs in Monroe County, but is similar to common whitlow grass (*Draba reptans*), which is a non-native species. They often occur together on the edge of limestone cliffs. How can one distinguish between them?

- a. Hairy fruits (siliques)
- b. Stellate hairs on the basal leaves
- c. Flower size
- d. All of the above



7. There are three species of climbing milkweeds (*Matelea* spp.) in Illinois and they are virtually indistinguishable vegetatively. What reproductive feature(s) can be used to distinguish between them?

- a. Exterior surface of the fruits (follicles)
- b. Flower color
- c. Number of seeds per follicle
- d. Only a and b



8. The rock pinks (*Phemeranthus* spp.) are small succulent plants that occur on rocky and sandy substrates. There are three species in Illinois. What feature(s) can be used to distinguish between them?

- a. Size of the flowers
- b. Bloom time (time of day)
- c. Number of stamens
- d. All of the above



9. An iconic plant of the sandstone canyons of the Shawnee Hills of southern Illinois is the state threatened French's shooting star (*Primula frenchii*). It only occurs in Illinois and a few adjacent states and was discovered as new to contemporary science by Dr. George Hazen French at Giant City State Park. How can it be distinguished from the similar looking and more widespread common shooting star (*Primula meadia*)?

- a. Flower color
- b. Leaf shape
- c. Habitat
- d. All of the above



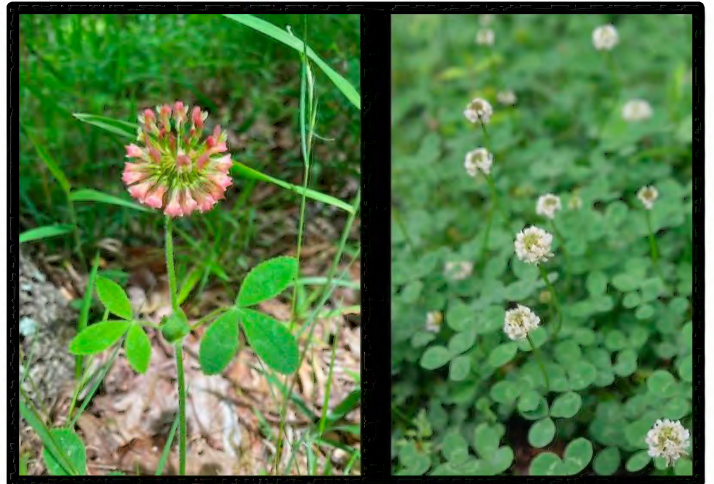
10. American strawberry bush (*Euonymus americanus*) is a state threatened species that is similar to the native Eastern wahoo (*Euonymus atropurpureus*). Both are desirable species in the wild or the home garden. What is a useful feature in identifying them?

- a. Surface of the fruit
- b. Flower color
- c. Petiolate vs. sessile leaves
- d. All of the above



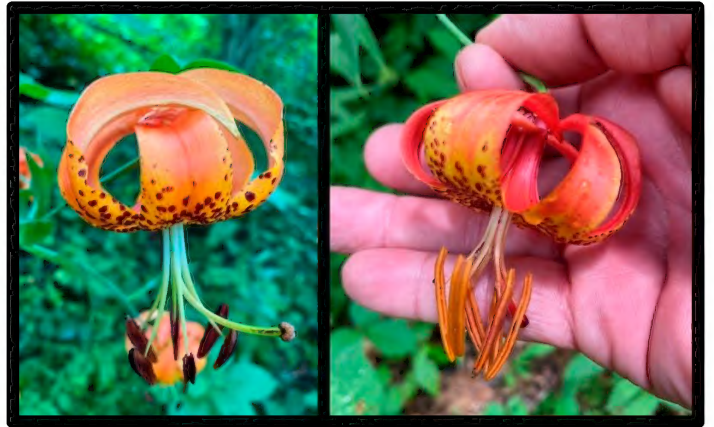
11. Buffalo clover (*Trifolium reflexum*) is a state threatened species that occurs in scattered locations across Illinois. It has white flowers, but so does the common, non-native, lawn weed white clover (*Trifolium repens*). How can these plants be identified from each other?

- a. Serrate leaf margins
- b. Color of the flowers
- c. Leaves occur on the same stems as the flowers
- d. All of the above



12. The stunningly beautiful superb lily (*Lilium superbum*) is a rare and formerly state listed species that blooms in the mid-summer in Illinois. It is similar to the more common and widespread Michigan lily (*Lilium michiganense*). What is the most reliable way to tell them apart?

- a. Anther length
- b. Stem hairiness
- c. Style color
- d. All of the above



13. Of the four species of spiderworts in Illinois, only prairie spiderwort (*Tradescantia bracteata*) is state listed. What feature(s) separates it from the other short statured spiderwort in Illinois, Virginia spiderwort (*Tradescantia virginiana*)?

- a. Presence of rhizomes
- b. Glandular hairs on the sepals
- c. Bloom time
- d. All of the above



14. Illinois wood sorrel (*Oxalis illinoensis*) was described as new to science in 1982 by retired Illinois State Botanist John Schwegman. It is listed as state endangered. How can it be distinguished from the very common yellow wood sorrel (*Oxalis stricta*)?

- a. Flower size
- b. Flower color
- c. Hairiness of the stem
- d. All of the above



15. There are two species of clubmosses in the *Huperzia* genus in Illinois. The state threatened cliff clubmoss (*Huperzia porophila*) is similar to the more widespread shining clubmoss (*Huperzia lucidula*). How can one distinguish between them?

- a. Spore color
- b. Leaf shape and margin
- c. Plant size
- d. All of the above



For more on this topic, please see the [video](#) that inspired this quiz on the Illinois Botanizer YouTube channel.

Answers to this quiz may be found on page 12.

The Rock Pinks of Illinois

By Chris Benda

In 1748, Carl Linneaus developed the floral clock, or “horologium florum” as he refers to it in his *Philosophia Botanica*. According to his autobiographical notes, he studied the bloom times of various species so that he could know what time it was based on which flowers were blooming in the garden. If one were to do such a thing in Illinois, they would certainly want to plant the rock pinks.

Also called fameflower and flower-of-an-hour, these are small, succulent perennials in the Portulacaceae (Purslane family), previously placed in the genus *Talinum*, and currently placed in the *Phemeranthus* genus. These plants grow in extreme habitats: nutrient poor sandstone bedrock with little soil accumulation that is exposed to full sun. They all look relatively similar, with succulent, green, basal leaves, and pink flowers. There are three species in Illinois, and they can be distinguished by the number of stamens per flower and the size of the petals and fruits. All of them flower for a short period of time at a specific time of day. In fact, “*Phemeranthus*” comes from the Greek word “ephemerus,” for short-lived and “anthus” for flower and means “ephemeral flower.” Although each individual flower only lasts for about an hour for only one day, each plant typically produces lots of flowers, meaning that there are usually plants in bloom throughout the summer.



Phemeranthus rugospermum



Phemeranthus parviflorus



Phemeranthus calycinus

Phemeranthus rugospermum occurs primarily in the northern half of Illinois. This species is uncommon on sandstone bluffs and other sandy areas, and has seeds with wrinkles on them, which is what “*rugospermum*” means: “*ru*go” for rugose or wrinkled, and “*spermum*” for seed. This species is much more common than the other two species in Illinois, and blooms earlier in the day than the other two species, typically around 4 PM. It is intermediate in terms of the size of the petals (6-8 mm) and number of stamens (10-25).

The other two species of *Phemeranthus* in the state occur in southern Illinois and both are rare.

Phemeranthus parviflorus is a rare plant of sandstone outcrops and glades in the Greater Shawnee Hills natural division. It primarily occurs in Johnson County, with one population barely over the county line in Union County, and a few populations to the east in Pope County. In the last two years, there have been two new

populations found of this state threatened species, both on private land, one in Johnson County and one in Pope County. This species is the smallest of the three; in fact, “*parviflorus*” means “small flowers.” It has petals that are 5-7 mm long, flowers with only 4-8 stamens, and blooms late in the day, at around 6 PM.

Lastly, *Phemeranthus calycinus* is a very rare plant of sandstone outcrops in the Illinois Ozarks natural division. It only persists to this day at one privately owned site in Monroe County, but is known historically from Randolph County, where two populations have been extirpated. This species is the largest of the three and “*calycinus*” means “large calyx,” which is part of the flower. It has petals that are 12-16 mm long, flowers with 30-45 stamens, and blooms at 2 PM.

These are all fairly conservative plants, meaning that they occur in relatively pristine habitats, so focus efforts on natural areas and high-quality bedrock habitats if you wish to find one of Illinois’ rock pinks, a truly unique member of the state’s flora.

Searching for a (Giant) Sunflower

By Daniel Pohl, INPS Board Member and Restoration Specialist

Some threatened and endangered plants haven’t been officially “seen” (i.e., updated record in the state database) for many years, even decades. When I discovered through work with botanists at the Illinois Natural History Survey that one such plant (the giant sunflower, *Helianthus giganteus*) in my vicinity hadn’t been reported since September 18, 1995, I offered to look for it and provide an updated record.

I had never (to my knowledge) seen this sunflower before. And, sunflower identification can be challenging. Would I get it confused with other tall sunflowers—*H. grosseserratus*, *H. maximiliani*, or even *H. tuberosus*? Would multiple species be co-occurring? Hybrids??? Time for research.

Because botanizing is better with friends, I enlisted the help of knowledgeable naturalists (and talented artists!) Sandra Vaughn-Pottorff and Elizabeth Van Barriger. We ventured out into the trail-free natural area on September 10; a beautiful, hot, blue sky day.



After about an hour of sweating our way through blackberry, buckthorn, and arrowleaf tearthumb vines, we came upon the first surprise: an unreported population! Just chilling out, in a quaking aspen grove. It checked all the boxes: hairy stems (unlike sawtooth sunflower), leaves mostly flattened (unlike Maximilian sunflower),

leaves pubescent on the underside, alternating and narrower than Jerusalem artichoke, yellow ray AND disk florets, long slender phyllaries (bracts under the flower) with conspicuous cilia (>0.8mm). And then, in a sea of swamp aster, we witnessed the original occurrence with truly giant sunflowers, up to 10' tall! About 12 gigantic, multi-stem individuals encountered at the height of exuberant flowering. "WE ARE STILL HERE," they seemed to say without saying, and without caring whether we were there to see. It was really special. In all, we encountered three populations and there may be more there. And even luckier, there weren't other sunflower friends around to confuse us!

For more info or to report an occurrence of a T&E species, check out the [webpage](#) of the Endangered Species Protection Board (ESPB).

Answers to Rare Plant Lookalike Quiz

1. The answer is b. The sepals are spreading in green trillium (left) and recurved in prairie trillium (right). Prairie trillium has maroon flowers, but so can green trillium to some extent and they both have three leaves (bracts) under each flower.
2. The answer is c. Both leafy prairie clover (right) and purple prairie clover (left) have purple flowers and glabrous (smooth) stems, but differ in the number of leaflets, with leafy prairie clover having more than 7 leaflets per leaf.
3. The answer is d. Oklahoma grass pink orchid (left) has a leaf as long as or shorter than the flowering stems, blooms earlier with all flowers opening at the same time, and the upper lip petal is diamond-shaped. Grass pink orchid (right) has a leaf that is longer than the flowering stem, typically blooms later with one flower at a time, and has a triangular upper lip petal.
4. The answer is c. The leaves for both *Phlox pilosa* subspecies are the same shape and the flowers are both purple. It's the general hairiness that is different, with the Sangamon phlox (pictured) having smooth leaves, stems, and calyxes.
5. The answer is a. Kidney-leaved mud plantain (left) has white flowers with a green throat and Missouri mud plantain (right) has purple flowers with a dark purple throat. The number of stamens and the size of the fruits are the same.
6. The answer is a. The fruits, called siliques, are hairy for wedge-leaved whitlow grass (pictured). Both wedge-leaved whitlow grass and common whitlow grass can have stellate hairs on the leaves and have flowers that are the same size.
7. The answer is d. Anglepod (*Matelea gonocarpos*, right) has yellow flowers and smooth, angular fruits, while climbing milkvine (*Matelea obliqua*) and old field milkvine (*Matelea decipiens*, left) have maroon flowers and round fruits with spines. The latter two species are distinguished by the color of the center of the flowers and petal width. The number of seeds per follicle (fruit) is not a distinguishing feature.
8. The answer is d. The state endangered large-flowered fameflower (*Phemeranthus calycinus*, right) has the largest flowers (petals up to 16mm) and most number of stamens (30-45). The state threatened small-flowered fameflower (*Phemeranthus parviflorus*, left) has the smallest flowers and fewest number of

stamens (4-8). Wrinkle-seeded fameflower (*Phemeranthus rugospermum*) is uncommon in Illinois, but not state listed and has characteristics in between the two others, intermediate sized flowers and 10-25 stamens.

9. The answer is b. The flowers for both species can be white to pink and in rare cases they occur together on sandstone ledges. The most reliable characteristic is the leaf shape. French's shooting star (left) has leaves with stalks (petioles) and common shooting star (right) has leaves without stalks (sessile).
10. The answer is d. American strawberry bush (left) has yellow (cream) flowers, fruits (capsules) with bumps on them, and leaves without stalks (sessile), while Eastern wahoo (right) has maroon flowers, fruits (capsules) that are smooth, and leaves with stalks (petiolate).
11. The answer is c. The leaves of buffalo clover (left) are on the same stems as the flowers. The European white clover (right) has leaves that are on separate stems than the flowers. They both have stalked leaves with serrate margins.
12. The answer is c. A reliable way to distinguish superb lily (left) from Michigan lily (right) is to look at the color of the style. Superb lily has a green style (although there can be some mottling) and Michigan lily has an orange style, the same color as the petals (tepals).
13. The answer is d. Prairie spiderwort (pictured) blooms later, has glandular hairs on the sepals, and grows by rhizomes. Virginia spiderwort blooms earlier, does not have glandular hairs (eglandular), and grows without rhizomes.
14. The answer is a. The flowers of Illinois wood sorrel (left) are larger than yellow wood sorrel (right). In Illinois, it is currently known to exist in only Pope and Hardin counties. Both species have yellow flowers and similar sized fruits.
15. The answer is b. Cliff clubmoss can be distinguished from shining clubmoss (pictured) by its entire leaf margins that are wider at the base, whereas the latter species has leaf margins with teeth that are widest near the tip.

Other News, Blogs, Publications, & Web Links

Welcome Samantha Chavez and Dr. David Gibson to the ESPB

The Illinois Endangered Species Protection Board recently added two new members: Ms. Samantha Chavez is an Ecologist for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Dr. David Gibson is a Professor of Plant Biology at Southern Illinois University. INPS is pleased to see these vacancies filled with these highly qualified individuals.

Friends of Illinois Nature Preserves Field Rep Position

The Friends of Illinois Nature Preserves is seeking to fill a full-time Northeastern Illinois Regional Field Representative position. This group has a lot of exciting things happening across the state and this would be a great position for someone looking to make a difference. See the position [webpage](#) for a job description and details on applying.

Field Museum Offers Downloadable Field Guide

The Field Museum has made its *Field Guide to Common Plant Families of the Chicago Region* (originally published in 2012) available to download (31.03 MB) on its Field Guides [website](#).

Old-Growth Tree Stumps Tell the Story of Fire in the Upper Midwest

Researchers have constructed a 226-year history of fire in southern Illinois by looking at the fire scars in tree stumps. Their study, the most in-depth fire history reported for the upper Midwest, reveals that changes in the frequency of fires dating back to the time of early European settlement permanently altered the ecology of the region. Read more about this study in a University of Illinois News Bureau [article](#), and the original [study](#) published by BioOne.

iNaturalist May Be Teaching Humans How To Get Along

A not-for-profit initiative of the California Academy of Sciences and the National Geographic Society, iNaturalist says it aims to connect people to nature through technology. But in a moment that can feel like everything is subject to dispute — the cause of inflation, the nature of gender, the legitimacy of an election — iNaturalist has also gained recognition as a rare place on the internet where people with different points of view manage to forge agreement on what constitutes reality. Read this interesting [perspective](#) in the *New York Times* (article may be behind a paywall) about a website familiar to many INPS members.

Origami Orchids Kits Now Available

After months of COVID-related shipping delays and supply chain issues, the North American Orchid Conservation Center is pleased to announce that the orchid-gami boxed set, [Origami Orchids](#) is now available. This fun activity was developed by NAOCC and the US Botanic Garden to raise awareness about the conservation and ecology of our native orchids and the challenges they face. The kit includes punch-out pieces to create 20 beautiful 3D paper orchids and a full color book that includes detailed assembly instructions, and photos of the completed model and how it appears in nature with information about orchid ecology. The *Origami Orchid* kits are available from: [Amazon](#), [Barnes & Noble](#), and [Signals Books](#), or may be ordered through your local bookstore.



Nevada Botanist Is Creating State's First Complete Plant List

As the curator of herbarium for the Museum of Natural History at the University of Nevada, Reno, Arnold “Jerry” Tiehm is using all of his past knowledge and field work to help collect and document every plant species in Nevada, linking each record to a physical specimen, the place where it was found, and every Nevada county in which that plant occurs. In doing so, Tiehm not only is demonstrating the diversity of plants and habitats in Nevada – even finding new plant species – but he is also helping create the first comprehensive and corrected list of plant species in the state. Read more in this [article](#) published by *The Hitchcock Project for Visualizing Science*.

Alice Eastwood: Successful Botanist and Fierce Conservationist

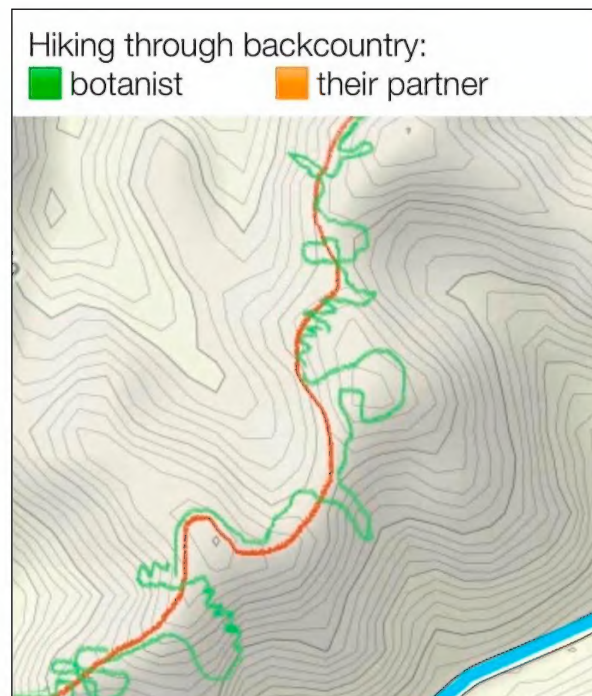
Alice Eastwood (1859-1953) was a successful botanist and fierce conservationist. She worked at the California Academy of Sciences for over 50 years and personally collected over 300,000 specimens in her lifetime.

Eastwood worked to understand and protect the diverse botany and ecology of California, Colorado and the world at large. She not only dedicated her own life to this work, but inspired others to do the same. Read this interesting [profile](#) of Alice Eastwood, including the effect of the 1906 great San Francisco earthquake on her work.

Videos

- Enjoy this [episode](#) (1:41) of the weekly Union Street Podcast featuring Dr. Robert Mohlenbrock and Trent Mohlenbrock, who are working on a new “roadside botany” book that will be published next year.
- *Updating S-ranks for Illinois Listed Plant Species and Development of a Potential New Watch List*, a [presentation](#) (1:12) by Paul B. Marcum to the INPS Central Chapter.
- *Updating the Illinois Big Tree Register*, a [presentation](#) (59 minutes) by Chris Benda to the INPS Central Chapter. The Register is a statewide outreach program that attempts to discover, record, recognize, and appreciate the largest individuals of our native tree species.
- The [Native Orchid Conference](#) offers a variety of recorded presentation videos on their Symposium [webpage](#), as well as a schedule of upcoming virtual lectures. Topics featuring native North American orchids include *Protecting Cypripedium candidum and Platanthera leucophaea in Illinois* by Cathy Bloome 10/26/2021 and *Ongoing Monographic Studies in Spiranthes* by Matthew Pace 10/25/2022).
- Enjoy Illinois Botanizer Chris Benda’s *Best of Illinois Nature* [slideshow](#) (1:08), delivered in person in Giant City State Park and recorded on December 4, 2022. It is his annual slideshow of photos and stories about botanizing in Illinois.

Botany Humor



ILLINOIS NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

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Illinois bundleflower

(*Desmanthus illinoensis*)

Photo: Christine Prairie

The Harbinger Winter 2022

You can renew/join by filling out the form below or online at <https://illinoisplants.org/online-membership-form/>.

Please become a member and support this local non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation, conservation, and study of the native plants and vegetation of Illinois!



Join us!

- ☐ New Member ☐ Address Change only
☐ Renewal ☐ Additional Donation

Membership Categories

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☐ Family.....\$35.00
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☐ Supporting.....\$50.00
☐ Patron.....\$100.00
☐ Business.....\$125.00
☐ Life.....\$500.00
☐ *Iliamna* (life).....\$1,000.00
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Erigenia, our scientific journal, is now available digitally as well as in print.

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Chapter Affiliation

- ☐ Central (Springfield) ☐ Northeast (Chicago)
☐ Forest Glen (Westville) ☐ Quad Cities (Rock Island)
☐ Grand Prairie (Bloomington) ☐ Southern (Carbondale)
☐ Kankakee Torrent ☐ Other/Uncertain _____

I would like to help with:

- ☐ Leadership & Organization (serving on board at State or Chapter level)
☐ Leading Field Trips & Tours
☐ Organizing Workshops &/or Seminars

- ☐ Giving Workshops &/or Seminars
☐ Public Speaking
☐ Fund Raising
☐ Website Assistance/Management

- ☐ Public Media/Communications
☐ Writing/Submitting articles
☐ Photography

☐ Other: _____

My area of expertise: _____